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FROM GEN. ROSECRANS' ARMY.

The Richmond Enquirer of the 3d, has this dispatch:

ATLANTA, Sept. 30.—Gen. Bragg has consented to exchange wounded with Gen. Rosecrans. Affairs remain unchanged at Chattanooga. Rosecrans receives his supplies by wagon trains from Stevenson. The rumor that Rosecrans' supplies had been cut off is not credited. Rosecrans is confined to his works around Chattanooga, our lines extending to the river above and below him. His defences are strong, and thought so superior that no assault will be made.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 4.—A special dispatch to the Commercial, dated Chattanooga, September 30, says:

Two hundred ambulances, sent within the Confederate lines under a flag of truce, brought in over five hundred of the Federal wounded. While in the enemy's hands they had nothing to eat but corn bread. The Confederates treated them very kindly, expressing regret that they could not provide better. They refuse to permit the bodies of wounded or deceased officers to be removed. The Confederates hold fifty-two of the Federal surgeons prisoners of war. The Federal ambulances returned to the Confederate lines the wounded Confederates who fell into the Federal hands.

Both armies are busily fortifying. The pickets are within a stone's throw of each other.

The newspaper report that Reynolds' and Brannan's divisions were thrown into disorder during the late battle is incorrect. It has been ascertained from General Thomas that to the obstinate bravery of these commands the army is largely indebted for its safety.

The wounded are well cared for and comfortably situated.

The N. Y. Herald's dispatch from Chattanooga, dated the 31st instant, states that "there is no cause of alarm from Confederate flank movements. The Confederates continue in sight, and skirmishing occurs daily, the Confederates always getting the worst of the encounter."

The line of the U. & O. canal is free, and boats pass and repass without delay, except about Goose creek, where the Federal guards detain them at night to prevent mishaps.—The arrivals by canal at the port of Georgetown during the past week, number sixty boats laden with coal. The departures for the week will number nearly as many boats. The revenue at the Georgetown Collector's office for the month of September will amount to about \$10,000.

The case of Captain Ford, former provost marshal of Berlin, was concluded on Saturday morning before the court-martial of which Gen. Slough is president.

FROM CAIRO.

CAIRO, Oct. 3.—The steamer Robert Campbell, from St. Louis for Vicksburg, was fired by incendiaries on Tuesday morning last, near Milliken's Bend. The flames spread so rapidly that passengers were forced to jump overboard before the boat could be got to shore.—Twenty-two lives are known to have been lost.

Advices from Little Rock dated the 25th ultimo say that over two thousand Arkansas Unionists have joined the Federal army at different points.

Two newspapers have been revived at Little Rock.

The railroad between Duvall's Bluff and Little Rock is in charge of Colonel Meade, brother of General Meade.

The steamer Liberty, with two hundred bales of cotton, has arrived from below.—Among the passengers is Colonel Wilson, of General Grant's staff, bearer of dispatches to the Government.

The incendiary of the steamer Campbell is believed to be a white man, painted black, who left the boat above Milliken's Bend.

The Memphis Bulletin, of the 1st instant, says that a band of Confederates entered Brownsville, broke up a religious meeting, secured all the young men and negroes as conscripts, and robbed the place of all its valuables. The Federal cavalry from Fort Pillow are pursuing the marauders. Nick Newson's guerrillas are conscripting in the neighborhood of Danville.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

New Orleans letters to the N. Y. Herald state that the Confederates have located a three-gun battery on the Mississippi, sixteen miles above Natchez. Eight or ten vessels have been fired into, but none seriously damaged.

The British steamer William Pitt had landed a cargo of arms, etc., in Mexican waters, and taken on board a thousand bales of cotton. For this she was ordered off by the French authorities. She went over to the American side of the Rio Grande, where she was seized by Capt. Roland, of the U. S. steamer Seminole, and sent to New Orleans. Captain Wood, of the British ship Plyades, demanded an explanation of the seizure, when Capt. Roland stated that the steamer had landed contraband of war in American waters, and had contraband of war aboard.

The yellow fever prevails at Pensacola. The health of New Orleans is generally good.

The main body of General Banks's army was encamped near Berwick city on the 18th of September. No serious encounter is expected until the troops reach Vermilion bayou, where the Confederates in great force under Dick Taylor, are fortifying. It is also reported that the Confederates from Western Louisiana, Texas, and Arkansas are concentrating at Alexandria for a stand.

The U. S. steamer Vanderbilt, left Rio, August 22, on a cruise.

FROM THE SOUTH.

The Atlanta Appeal says that on the 16th ult. thirty-three men, under Lieut. Harvey of the Wirt Adams regiment waylaid a train of cotton wagons near Colton, and shot at the advance guard, killing more than thirty Federals.

The bank of Chattanooga has opened temporarily a branch in Atlanta. The deposits at Arlington have been removed to Richmond.—Arlington is on the railroad, one hundred miles northeast of Knoxville.

The Southern papers declare that all the reports of Alex. H. Stephens going to Europe are unfounded.

Advices from Texas state that Sam Houston died of pneumonia.

The health of the army in Arkansas has improved. The railroad is now in operation between Duvall's Bluff and Little Rock, and supplies are abundant.

FROM CHARLESTON.

The Richmond Examiner of October 3d, contains the following:

CHARLESTON, Oct. 2.—Heavy firing was kept up during last night. The enemy's movements on Morris Island indicate permanent more than immediate operations. Two monitors are kept close to the island doing picket duty.

Gen. Tyler, in Baltimore, has released from custody, Mr. Edward F. Carter, one of the publishers of the Baltimore Gazette, and consented that the publication of the paper should be resumed under his exclusive control. Messrs. Carpenter and Neilson, the other proprietors and editors having left the city, are ordered not to return till the end of the war. The American states that Mr. Carter proved to the satisfaction of General Tyler that the course of the paper was not in accordance with his wishes, and that he had frequently expressed his dissatisfaction at the course pursued by his associates.

Last week, Messrs. Reverdy Johnson, Calvert Spence, and other citizens of Maryland, waited upon President Lincoln and set before him in an authentic form, the evidences of the abduction of slaves upon the Eastern Shore of Maryland and elsewhere in the State, and of their transfer to the ranks of the army or other employment in connection therewith. It is stated on the authority of Mr. Johnson and others, that the President gave assurance that suitable orders should be sent to Gen. Tyler to put a stop to the proceedings in question.

Judge Sprague, of Boston, has issued a decree restoring the ship Banshee to her claimants. She was captured off Wilmington (N. C.) by the steamer Nippon, and was suspected at the time of attempting to run the blockade at that port.

A citizen named James Douglas, residing in Georgetown, was on Friday evening, shot and seriously wounded, in Washington, by a soldier named Falls. The soldier has been arrested.